NUMB. CXX.] THE NOVEMBER 8, 1788.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1788. [VOL. III.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Bluedying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Juſt Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY.

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens ſcarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown camblets
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white ſhalloons
Blue, green, crimſon and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans ſpinning.
Jeans and fuſtians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff ſattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 Iriſh linens
Ruſſia ſheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured ſilk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes
Muſlin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worſted mens and womens hoſe
Mantuas, ſattins, pelongs and perſians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muſlin
Book and jaconet muſlin
Lumhums
Plain and ſprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, ſilk and thread lace
Silk and hair twiſt
Sewing ſilk of different kinds.
Whits and colrd. thread
Bobbin
Capes
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childreos do.
Womens beaver, Dunſtable & Leghorn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waiſt. coat buttons
Baſket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, braſs & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & bruſhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth bruſhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & bruſhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſhears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtrops complete
Pinchbeck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſixes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill, croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales
Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and birdles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jews harps
Pewter diſhes, plates, baſons and mugs of different ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crowley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muſcovado do.
Molaſſes
Pepper
Alſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Liſbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candlewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit the attention of the public by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber is under the neceſſity of informing thoſe perſons who ſtand indebted to him for bread, that unleſs they immediately deliver flour to him at his Bakehouſe, they muſt hereafter expect to pay caſh, and alſo, that for the future he will deliver no bread, to any perſon whatever, without receiving at the ſame time flour, caſh or due bills.

JAMES M'PHERSON.

Pittſburgh, October 24, 1788.

An uncommon STORY of a SLEEP WALKER.

A YOUNG gentleman, going down from London to the Weſt of England, to the houſe of a very worthy gentleman to whom he had the honor to be related; it happened that the gentleman's houſe, at that time, was full, by reaſon of a kinſwoman's wedding that had been lately kept there; he therefore told the young gentleman, that he was very glad to ſee him and that he was very welcome to him; but, ſaid he, I know not how I ſhall do for a lodging for you; for my couſin's mariage has not left a room free but one and that is haunted; you ſhall have a very good bed, and all other accommodations, Sir, replied the young gentleman, you will very much oblige me in letting me lie there, for I have often coveted to be in a place that was haunted. The gentleman, very glad that his kinſman was ſo well pleaſed with his accommodation, ordered the chamber to be got ready, and a good fire to be made in it--it being winter time.

When bed-time came, the young gentleman was conducted up into his chamber, which beſides a good fire, was furniſhed with all ſuitable accommodations; and having recommended himſelf to the Divine protection, goes to bed; where having lain ſome time awake, and finding no diſturbance, he fell aſleep; out of which he was awaked about three o'clock in the morning, by the opening of the chamber door and the coming in of ſomebody in the appearance of a young woman, having a night dreſs on her head, and only her ſmock on; but he had no perfect view of her, for his candle was burnt out: And, though there was a fire in the room, yet it gave not light enough to ſee her diſtinctly. But this unknown viſitant going to the chimney, took the poker, and ſtirred up the fire, by the inflaming light whereof he could diſcern the appearance of a young gentlewoman more diſtinctly; but whether it was fleſh and blood, or an airy phantom, he knew not. This lovely appearance having ſtood ſome time before the fire, as if to warm her, at laſt walked two or three times about the room, and then came to the bedſide, where having ſtood a little while, ſhe took up the bed cloaths, and went into bed, pulling the bed-cloaths up again, and lay very quietly. The young gentleman was a little ſtartled at the unknown bed-fellow, and, upon her approach, lay on the further ſide of the bed, not knowing whether he had beſt riſe or not. At laſt, lying very ſtill he perceived his bed-fellow to breath, by which gueſſing her to be fleſh and blood, he drew near to her, and taking her by the hand, found it warm and that it was no airy phantom, but ſubſtantial fleſh and blood; and finding ſhe had a ring on her finger, he took it off unperceived; the gentlewoman being all this while aſleep, he let her lie without diſturbing of her. She flung off the bed cloaths again, and getting up, walked three or four times about the room, as ſhe had done before; and then ſtanding awhile before the door, opened it, and went out, and ſhut it after her. The young gentleman, perceiving by this in what manner the room was haunted, roſe up, and locked the door on the inſide and then lay down again, and ſlept till morning; at which time the maſter of the houſe came to him to know how he did, and whether he had ſeen any thing or not! He told him there was an apparition appeared to him, but begged the favour of him that he would not urge him to ſay any thing further, till, the whole family where together. The gentleman complied with his requeſt, telling him, as long as he was well, he was very well ſatisfied.

The deſire the whole family had to know the iſſue of this affair, made them dreſs with more expedition than uſual; ſo that there was a general aſſembly of the gentlemen and ladies before eleven o'clock, not one of them being willing to appear in her diſhabile. When they were all got together in the great hall, the young gentleman told them, that he had one favour to deſire of the ladies before he would ſay any thing, and that was to know whether any of them had loſt a ring, ?-- The young gentlewoman, from whoſe finger it was taken, having miſſed it all the morning, and not knowing how ſhe loſt it, was glad to hear of it again, and readily owned ſhe wanted a ring, but whether loſt or miſlaid knew not. The young gentleman aſked her if that was it? giving it in her hand, which ſhe acknowledged to be her's, and thanking him, he turned to his kinſman, the maſter of the houſe: "Now, ſir, ſaid he," I can aſſure you," taking the gentlewoman by the hand, "this is the lovly ſpirit by which your chamber is haunted." And thereupon repeated what is related. I want words to expreſs the confuſion the young gentlewoman ſeemed to be in at this relation, who declared herſelf perfectly ignorant of all that he ſaid; but believed it might be ſo, becauſe of the ring, which ſhe perfectly well remembered ſhe had on when ſhe went to bed, and knew not how ſhe had loſt it. This relation gave the whole company a great deal of diverſion; for, after all, the father declared, that ſince his daughter had already gone to bed to his kinſman, it ſhould be his fault if he did not go to bed to his daughter; he being willing to beſtow her upon him, and give her a good portion; this generous offer was ſo advantageous to the young gentleman, that he could by no means decline it; and his late bed-fellow hearing what her father had ſaid, was eaſily prevailed upon to accept him for her huſband.

Foreign Intelligence.

VERSAILLES, Auguſt 1.

MR. de Hector, Chef d'Eſcadre, has left this place all on a ſudden to take on him his command at Breſt.

The duke de Clement Tonnere, who was coming from Grenoble, has returned, in conſequence of a cabinet courier ſent to meet him on the road, with orders for that purpoſe; and the Mareſchal de Vaux; has given leave for the people of Dauphiny to meet on the 21ſt, when 500 were ſummoned for that purpoſe.

PARIS, Auguſt 4.

A brigade of the regiment of artillery, now in the garriſon et la Fere, has received orders to march to St. Servan, in Britanny.

From Toulon we learn, that vaſt quantities of biſcuit are baking there, and that an Aviſo, with ſecret diſpatches has been forwarded to the marquis de Nieul, commander of our ſquadron of evolution, now croizing in the Mediterranean. From our other ports we have received intelligence, that, from the meaſures going forward, it is evident that our miniſters are not without apprehenſions relative to the preſent ſituation of the different European powers; and that it is too probable, thoſe who ſeem now ſecure in the arms of peace, will ere long be compelled to take part in the Turkiſh war, or in the hoſtilities already commenced or ready to commence, between Ruſſia and Sweden.

ROME, July 24.

The pope appointed a commiſſion, compoſed of five cardinals and two prelates, to take into conſideration the affairs of Naples. The reſult was to ſend a courier into Spain to acquaint his Catholic majeſty with what had paſſed between his holineſs and the king of Naples. The archbiſhop of Naples is charged to manage this delicate affair at the court of his ſovereign.

M. the treaſurer has impriſoned the two eccleſiaſtics, the one for making falſe ſignatures, the other for having negociated the bills or notes.

MADRAS.

Extract of a letter dated October 22, 1787.

"By late accounts from the Myſore country, we underſtand that Tippoo Sultan, has actually diſbanded a number of his troops, and intends ſtill farther to leſſen his military eſtabliſhment till it is reduced to a certain number.

"The low ſtate of his treaſury has compelled him to make this reduction, as it will require the moſt rigid economy, and a long and continued peace to retrieve it. The greater part of his army is gone into cantonments, although the Mahrattas continue encamped near his frontier ſtations, nor will they retire until ſome demands, which are negociating between theſe powers, are finally and fully liquidated.

LONDON, Auguſt 7.

IN the time of Swift Pope and Addiſon, the parties of whig and tory cauſed as great a ſpirit of emulation among the ladies as they do now, and we hope in this country they ever will do amongſt the men. When the opera houſe was firſt built in the Haymarket by ſir John Vanburgh, aſſiſted by Mr. Congreve, who jointly promiſed the ſubſcriptions of thirty perſons of quality, upon the firſt ſtone which was laid of this theatre, were inſcribed the words, "the little whig," which was intended as a compliment to a celebrated beauty, the pride and the toaſt of that party.

During the celebrated controverſy between Mr. Boyle and Dr. Bentley on the ſubject of the epiſtles of Pharalis, ſome Cambridge wags made a truly claſſical pun. They exhibited in a print Pharalis's guards thruſting Dr. Bentley into the tyrant's brazen bull, and this label iſſuing from the doctor's mouth, "I had much rather be roaſted than boil'd."

There is advice from Milan, that a lady of that city, of the name of Agnani, diſtinguiſhed not leſs for her beauty than her talents, has been appointed by the pope a profeſſor of the univerſity of Bologna. Beſides all the modern languages, ſhe is well verſed in the ſeveral branches of the mathematics, and has written an admirable treatiſe on muſic, in which ſhe ſays, "the ſoul conſiſts of harmony: the ſoul of the generous and amiable.

The ſums of money loſt in ſpeculations on ſugars laſt year, are found to amount to upwards of 20,000l. This, in a great meaſure, accounts for the late failures in that branch.

Amſterdam is at the expence of 10,000 florins every week, to ſupport a militia to keep the public peace; and 40,000 people are ſuppoſed to have emigrated ſince the commencement of laſt September.

By a letter from France we learn, that the war-office is ſhut up exactly in the ſame manner it uſually is when they are at war, and where no perſon is ſuffered to enter, but muſt ſpeak to any one they want therein through the door.

A youth about 16 years of age, who had been to ſee the unhappy malefactor hanged on Tueſday laſt, who was condemned for ſetting his houſe on fire, returned from the execution extremely thoughtful, and on being queſtioned as to the cauſe, ſaid he would firſt beg to have his queſtion anſwered. He then aſked his father where thoſe people who died under the gallows, went after death? His father replied, to Heaven. Soon after which the youth, without any previous intimation of his deſign, went up ſtairs into his own bed chamber, and having previouſly left upon the table a paper containing the following ſentence, "Father, grieve not, I am gone to heaven," faſtening a cord to the frame of a bed, and was found hanging, by the maid ſervant, about an hour after. All methods to retrieve him were tried in vain.

The duke of Orleans received an expreſs on Wedneſday morning to inform him, that the tumults in Brittany had grown ſo alarming, that two regiments of which he is colonel, were on their march to quell the riot, and that there were ſerious apprehenſions for the dock yard at Breſt, as it had been threatened to be ſet on fire and deſtroyed by the people.

The ſtates of Holland on the ſecond of June came to a formal reſolution, which is printed in public under that date, "to prohibit P. Goſſee, printer of the Hague Gazette in the French language, from printing his paper for ſix weeks from that date, in conſequence of his having inſerted ſeveral very offenſive and ſcandalous reflections againſt the French nation, reſpecting what has paſſed for ſome time in France, relative to their parliaments.

The anſwer of the French king to the remonſtrance of the clergy, which is circulated in manuſcript at Paris, is as follows: "It is mal a propos that my clergy are alarmed at the pretended troubles. Until 1791, when the ſtates general will be aſſembled, I require them to pay me one tenth of their revenues."

The buſineſs of the ſeſſion being concluded, the houſe waited until near four, when his majeſty arrived to give the royal aſſent to the ſlave bill, and prorogued the ſeſſion.

Two encampments are ordered by the French cabinet for the 15th of September: one in Alſace, the other in the celebrated plains of Lens, in Picardy. The troops are to remain encamped ſix weeks. What may be the object of theſe encampments we know not report ſays that they are ſolely for the purpoſe of training the troops in the new exerciſe adopted by the Conſeil de Guerre.

The admiralty board have renewed the order iſſued by the late board during lord Howe's preſidency, that no privateer, for any foreign power whatever, be fitted out in any of the ports of Great-Britain.

The laſt letters from the leeward iſlands mention, that about 250 ſail of ſhips were nearly laden at the different iſlands, and appointed to ſail the 26th of July, and firſt of this month.

The inſurance from London to the Weſt Indies is now done ſo low as three per cent. and to America the ſame.

A gentleman in the county of Limerick diſcovered about four years among ſome of his geeſe, a phenomenon of the ſpecies. The creature forſook the flock, and not only followed him about the yard and garden, but even penetrated, dauntleſs, the houſe and every apartment in it. It ſtill continues to diſplay the ſame attachment; ſtands between his legs at the fire, plays with his buttons, &c. reſents any affront offered; attacks ſuch as preſume to touch him, purſues them, and when it conceives itſelf to have produced their flight, returns with evident marks of exultation, which is exhibited by ſhaking its feathers, ſtretching its neck, and making that kind of gabbling noiſe uſual with its ſpecies when engaged in protecting their young. It frequently walks into the rooms in queſt of its maſter, and, though twenty perſons may be preſent, diſtinguiſhes him from the reſt; if not preſent, in ſtately pace the creature retires, after having previouſly looked at every chair. The gentleman was lately viſited with an indiſpoſition, which confined him for a fortnight or three weeks; during that period this extraordinary bird for ſeveral days, was at the door of his apartment regularly, morning, noon and night; wearied, at length by repeated diſappointment, it returned to the ſociety of its own ſpecies, and it was concluded on the gentleman's recovery, that it muſt have loſt all recollection of him; it was, however, found otherwiſe; the maſter was inſtantly recognized on his appearance, and every manifeſtation of regard, and, as it were, congratulation, diſcovered by its clapping of the wings and running to meet him. What renders this uncommon attachment the more remarkable is, that the gentleman was never ſo much as preſent while his poultry were feeding. Singular as are the above particulars, we can vouch for their not being exaggerated in any reſpect.

American News.

BOSTON, October 4.

The many inſtances of the fatal effects of intemperance which daily occur, ſhould ſerve as mementoes to thoſe that think their "mountain ſtands ſtrong." One day laſt week, the remains of an unhappy victim to rum, were carried to their long home. He died—ſhudder humanity! he died in the ſtreet!

How many, whoſe proſpects, at the commencement of their career in buſineſs, were fair and flattering; who reckoned upon eſtabliſhing a ſolid reputation, and extenſive, honorable connexions in trade; whoſe boſoms beat with a laudable ambition to riſe in the world, and be diſtinguiſhed among their contempories, how many ſuch have fallen ſhort, after a few years perſeverance in the line that led infallibly to the point at which they aimed, (had their virtue proved ſuperior to temptation and appetite) a miſerable defection has taken place.—and from very ſmall deviation at the beginning, the malady has ſpread until univerſal depravity has taken place.—Where one has been finally deſtroyed by having recourſe to rum as a relief from trouble, thouſands fall ſacrifices to this enemy to mankind, who ſuffered the uſe of it to creep in upon them unawares, in the days of ſucceſs and proſperity.

HARTFORD, October 8.

On Wedneſday laſt week Mr. Timothy Hunniſton of Watertown, loſt his only child, (a daughter about two years old) in a very ſudden and remarkable manner. A kneading trough, with flour for baking, was ſet in a chair—the child took hold of the trough and pulled it down, the flour filled its noſe and mouth, and though it was immediately taken up and every thing attempted for its relief, it inſtantly died. It is ſuppoſed when the flour fell in its face the child drew in its breath and inhaled ſuch a quantity as at once ſtopped the motion of the lungs, for it did not breathe a ſecond time. In how many ways are we expoſed to death! "Death's thouſand doors ſtand open." How ſolemn and important our Saviour's admonition, "Be ye alſo ready, for in ſuch an hour as ye think not the ſon of man cometh."

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) October 10.

A correſpondent informs us of a ſpring in Berkely county, on the road leading from Shepherd's town, the virtues of which have been but recently diſcovered. He affirms theſe waters are ſuperior in quality, in many diſorders, to thoſe of the warm ſprings, and that two infirm gentlemen, of his acquaintance, who had drank thereof, experienced their ſalutary effects in a great degree. This ſpring has attracted the notice of travellers by a remarkable ſulphurous ſmell which iſſues therefrom, and which is perceivable at a conſiderable diſtance before they approach it.

CHARLESTON, (S.C) October 4.

Mr. Nathaniel Ruſſel raiſed this ſeaſon at lieutenant governor Bull's place, a large quantity of Olives, equal in ſize and flavour to thoſe which are imported from France, Mr. Jefferſon, in a letter addreſſed to the agricultural ſociety of South-Carolina, gives the following account of this delicious fruit

"The olive is a tree the leaſt known in America, and yet moſt worthy of being known. Of all the gifts of Heaven to man, it is next to the moſt precious.—Perhaps it may claim a preference even to bread, becauſe there is ſuch an infinitude of vegetables, which renders a profitable and comfortable nouriſhment.—In paſſing the Alps at Col de Tende, where there are mere maſſes of rock, wherever there happens to be a little ſoil, there are a number of Olive trees, and a village ſupported by them. Take away theſe trees, and the ſame ground in corn would not ſupport a ſingle family. A pound of oil, which can be bought for 3d or 4d ſterling, is equivalent to many pounds of fleſh by the quantity of vegetables it will prepare, and render fit and comfortable food. Without this tree the county of Provence, and territory of Genoa would not ſupport one half, perhaps not one third, of their preſent inhabitants. The nature of the ſoil is of little conſequence, if it be dry. The trees are planted from 15 to 20 feet apart, and when tolerably good will yield 15 or 20 pound of oil yearly, one with another. There are trees which yield more. They begin to render good crops at 20 years old, and laſt till killed by cold, which happens at ſome time or another, even in their beſt poſitions in Italy;

but they put out again from the root. In Italy I am told, they have trees 200 years old. They afford an easy but constant employment throughout the year, and require so little nourishment, that if the soil be fit for any other production, it may be cultivated among the olive trees without injuring them.

"Wherever the orange will stand at all, the olive will stand well, being a hardier tree. Notwithstanding the great quantity of oil made in France, they have not enough for their own consumption, and therefore import from other countries. This is an article the consumption of which will always keep pace with its production; raise it and it begets its own demand. Little is carried to America, because Europe has it not to spare, we therefore have not learned the use of it; but cover the southern states with it, and every man will become a consumer of it within whose reach it can be bought in point of price. I offer my service to the society for the obtaining and forwarding any number of plants which may be desired."

PHILADELPHIA, October 16

The present state of the penal laws of Pennsylvania, says a correspondent, calls aloud for amendment. The wheelbarrow has ceased to be a punishment: it serves only to make bad men worse, and it is therefore unpopular and odious in every part of the state. Why then is it continued in force? Is it because we view the degradation of our species with the same indifference that we view a bull-bait or a cock-fight? It is to be hoped not. Let us no longer neglect to reverence the defaced image of God in our unfortunate fellow creatures. They are still men, and related to us by the ties of a common Creator and Redeemer.

Let the experiment of solitude and labour to reform criminals, and deter from crimes, be fairly tried in Pennsylvania. It has succeeded in Massachusetts, as well as many other parts of the world.

Legislators of Pennsylvania, awake to the cries of virtue and humanity! have compassion upon human nature. Remove from the sight of our citizens the dreadful spectacles of human misery and depravity which meet us in every street. Vice springs up too in your state without culture. Do not plant and cherish it every where by means of the wheelbarrow law.

The following is copied from the Federal Gazette of October 13, by particular desire.

On Saturday last Eleazor Oswald, printer of the Independent Gazetteer in this city, was bound over by the hon. Judge Bryan, to be of good behaviour till the 15th of August next, for having menaced that he, the said Eleazor Oswald, would plant a dagger in the hearts of the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, the hon. the judges Atlee and Rush, William Lewis, esq. Dr. Rush, and Tench Coxe, esq. and for having also declared that he would raise an insurrection in the state, unless he obtained satisfaction from the late general assembly, on account of his being sentenced to fine and imprisonment by the supreme court in july term last.

From the Independent Gazetteer of Oct. 14.

The public are hereby respectfully requested to form no judgment in regard of the paragraph set forth in the Federal Gazette of last evening, relative to Eleazor Oswald being bound over for good behavior. In a few days we shall certainly lay before our readers a true statement of the arbitrary and exceptionable proceedings which were taken against him. And then the chaste and immaculate Andrew Brown, the editor of the Federal Gazette, with his patrons, will have an opportunity of considering what is really the public opinion in matters of so important and interesting a nature.

Pittsburgh, November 8,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Harmar, to his friend in this town, dated October 28, 1788.

"Two runners are arrived here, which were dispatched by Mr. William Wilson, to inform the commissioners, that he was within four days march of this place, with a party of Indians; and also, that Joseph Brant, with another party would undoubtedly be here in the course of 18 or 20 days, so that, at length, there appears to be some prospect of a treaty."

We hear that the Methodists [now a numerous and growing sect of christians in America] have given a strong testimony in their late meetings against the use of spirituous liquors, and that out of one thousand persons who are in union with them, there is not a single man who carries on, or is concerned in the manufactories of liquid fire, commonly called distilleries.

E

In Scotland, says a correspondent, the farmers knit as well as the women of their families; but they do this, while they are watching their sheep or cattle, or while they are sitting by their evening fire in winter. Why cannot our American farmers and their sons adopt this frugal practice? Time is the most precious thing in the world. Its very fragments should be saved.

On SUICIDE.

FRIEND.

RASH youth, forbear! O, lay that poinard by;
Nor boldly thus the wrath of Heaven defy!
Contend not with thy God, in impious strife,
But calmly bear the allotted ills of life:
Nor from the station treacherously withdraw,
Assign'd by Heaven's inviolable law.

SUICIDE.

"With grief, with pain, with poverty, oppress,
"No ray of hope to cheer the tortur'd breast;
"Or, with ill-fortune, say, a wretch has strove;
"Neglect of friends, or pangs of slighted love;
"What law commands such wretches to endure
"Those desp'rate evils, which admit no cure?

FRIEND.

The first primeval laws, by Heaven impress,
At man's creation, on the human breast,
"The love of life"—which nothing can controul,
'Till loss of reason stupifies the soul.
Self preservation is God's firm decree;
Can "Self destruction" then from guilt be free?
The fear of death the stoutest heart appals;
Then listen to her voice—'tis nature calls.
Hast thou no offspring, no dear faithful wife,
By love, by interest, anxious for this life?
No aged father, or more tender mother,
No friend more dear than sister or than brother?
If thou thyself canst mock the poinard's smart,
Ah! plunge not thus the dagger in their heart.
But say, then, whence these miseries arise,
Though man is foolish, God is good and wise;
By whose kind plan—'tis evident mankind
Were for a life of happiness designed.
Thy griefs then spring from luxury and vice;
Thy poverty, perhaps from cards or dice.
Does love, like Werter's, thy fond breast inspire,
Let reason quench at once the adulterous fire,
Nor think t' intrude, amidst the blest above,
A soul defil'd with sin and guilty love.
As death to murther is by heaven decreed,
Self murther surely is a fouler deed,
And death eternal must that crime succeed
For mercy's self, though eager to relent,
Expects at least our crimes we should repent.
And what atonement can the wretch devise,
Who wilfully affronts his God—and dies?
Then yield not, coward like, to transient woe,
But, like a christian hero, face thy foe!
Dare to be wretch'd—if you dar'st to sin;
Lest, when these pains thou'st ended—worse begin.

Anecdote of a distinguished Lord Chief Justice.

THIS celebrated judge, being on the middle circuit, a Mr. Shirley, of the county of Leicester, was brought before him, charged with having committed a rape on the body of one of his tenant's daughters. The judge was remarkable for possessing an uncommon share of delicacy, and therefore on the day preceding that of the intended trial, ordered the cryer of the court to give public notice, that it would come on the next morning at seven o'clock, thereby trusting that the female sex would absent themselves on such an occasion. Instead of which, the ladies came pouring in numbers into the court, and filled the gallery by six o'clock. At length the judge having heard all that the witnesses had to say in support of the charge, desired the prisoner would enter upon his defence. Mr Shirley, therefore, informed the court, that he was one evening walking over his grounds, he espied his prosecutrix carrying away a bundle of faggots from a pile that belonged to him, and observing she was a handsome girl, he jocosely told her if ever he caught her repeating the transaction, he would assuredly repay himself in a way most agreeable to his wishes. Business calling him the next day to town, he was away a fortnight, and on his return home, one of his servants desired to know whether he had given permission to a young woman to carry away faggots from such a pile, for that she had done it every evening since his departure. It immediately occurred to him that it must be the girl he had seen before, and about the same hour he repaired to the old spot, where he had not waited long before she made her appearance. To be brief, he jocularly desired the girl to make personal restitution which, without hesitation or reluctance she complied with. Mr. Shirley, in short, was honorably acquitted; but before he departed the court, the judge desired to give him one piece of advice. If, says his lordship, you should ever find a woman stealing your faggots again, do not threaten her with such a punishment, for if you do, believe me, that the ladies in the gallery won't leave you a stake in your hedge.

THE subscriber having removed from his old ferry on the Monongahela, to the ferry house known by the name of ROSS's Ferry, opposite the town of Pittsburgh, where he purposes ferrying man and horse &c. and to keep a house of entertainment on the most reasonable terms. Those who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their commands.

He also intends carrying on the Boat Building business, those who wish to be accommodated either with flat or keel bottom boats, may be supplied on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as any in the western country, by the public's most humble servant.

ALEXANDER CRAIG.

November 3d, 1788.

STRAYED from the subscribert at widow Myers's on Turtle creek, on the 23d of October last, a Bay MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years old, trots and paces, no brand a white spot on the near side below the saddle flap, about as large as a copper. Whoever takes up said Mare and brings her to me shall have Two Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, or if delivered to Dunning M'Nair one dollar.

MATTHEW M'KINNEY,
living near the New-Store.

Nov. 4, 1788.

RANAWAY from my plantation at Berry's Ferry in Frederick county, Virginia, between the 1st and 15th of September last, four negroes, to wit. Toney, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, very artful, and speaks slow, has a remarkable way of gitting his jaw teeth when spoke to or examined, and has a scar on his right breast below his collar bone four or five inches long; the flesh considerably higher than the other part, occasioned by a tree falling on him.

Bob, about the same height of Toney, round made and well proportioned, very black, with small eyes, which generally appear red or yellowish, speaks loud and bold, with much confidence, about 23 years of age.

Jeffrey, about the same height and age, but rather spare made, and not so straight, nor altogether so black as the others, has ankle bones very much in, and under his feet, with very narrow heels, which leaves a print on the ground very broad where the hollow of his foot should be, also several warts or lumps on his nose, slow speech, and deceitful look.

Pleasant, a very low woman, wife to Toney, but well set large features, has lost all, or the greater part of her fore teeth, walks brisk and lively and at times very complaisant. She has lately gave suck, as she left a young child behind about 8 or 9 months old. She is much the complexion of Jeffrey, and is about 25 years of age; she took with her sundry cloathes such as country cloth habits, striped in the warp; the others also took with them their negro cotton jackets and long breechs made of negro cotton, osnabrigs shirts &c. such as negroes generally wear in Virginia, but as they all lived at one aforesaid ferry, and Toney has had the management and charge of it for this year past, I do not in the least doubt but he, as well as the rest, has procured other clothes, as well as passes. Toney is a tolerable carpenter, and he and Bob saw well at the whip saw, and is a very handy fellow at any kind of work. I will give a reward of Five Pounds for each, if taken out of the state, or one hundred miles from home, and Three Pounds if within the state to any person that will deliver them or either of them to me in Fauquier county Virginia, within six miles of the said ferry, besides reasonable charges.

JOHN EDMONDS.

N. B. I hereby forwarn all persons from employing the said slaves, as I am determined to prosecute against them as the law directs.

but they put out again from the root. In Italy I am old, they have trees 200 years old. They afford an easy but conſtant employment throughout the year, and require ſo little nouriſhment, that if the ſoil be fit for any other production, it may be cultivated among the olive trees without injuring them.

"Wherever the orange will ſtand at all, the olive will ſtand well, being a hardier tree. Notwithſtanding the great quantity of oil made in France, they have not enough for their own conſumption, and therefore import from other countries. This is an article the conſumption of which will always keep pace with its production; raiſe it and it begets its own demand. Little is carried to America, becauſe Europe has it not to ſpare, we therefore have not learned the uſe of it; but cover the ſouthern ſtates with it; and every man will become a conſumer of it within whoſe reach it can be bought in point of price. I offer my ſervice to the ſociety for the obtaining and forwarding any number of plants which may be deſired."

PHILADELPHIA, October 16

The preſent ſtate of the penal laws of Pennſylvania, ſays a correſpondent, calls aloud for amendment. The wheelbarrow has ceaſed to be a puniſhment: it ſerves only to make bad men worſe, and it therefore unpopular and odious in every part of the ſtate. Why then is it continued in force? Is it becauſe we view the degradation of our ſpecies with the ſame indifference that we view a bull-bait or a cock-fight? It is to be hoped not. Let us no longer diſgrace and neglect to reverence the defaced image of God in our unfortunate fellow creatures. They are ſtill men, and related to us by the ties of a common Creator and Redeemer.

Let the experiment of ſolitude and labour to reform criminals, and deter from crimes, be fairly tried in Pennſylvania. It has ſucceeded in Maſſachuſetts, as well as many other parts of the world.

Legiſlators of Pennſylvania, awake to the cries of virtue and humanity! have compaſſion upon human nature. Remove from the ſight of our citizens the deadful ſpectacles of human miſery and depravity which meet us in every ſtreet. Vice ſprings up too faſt in our ſtate without culture. Do not plant and cheriſh every where by means of the wheelbarrow.

The following is copied from the Federal Gazette of October 13, by particular deſire.

On Saturday laſt Eleazor Oſwald, printer of the Independent Gazetteer in this city, was bound over by the hon. Judge Bryan, to be of good behaviour till the 15th of Auguſt next, for having menaced that he, the ſaid Eleazor Oſwald, would plant a dagger in the hearts of the Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, the hon. the Judges Atlee and Ruſh, William Lewis, eſq. Dr. Ruſh, and Tench Coxe, eſq. and for having alſo declared that he would raiſe an inſurrection in the ſtate, unleſs he obtained ſatisfaction from the late general aſſembly, on account of his being ſentenced to fine and impriſonment by the ſupreme court in July term laſt.

From the Independent Gazetteer of Oct. 14.

The public are hereby reſpectfully requeſted to form no judgment in regard of the paragraph ſet forth in the Federal Gazette of laſt evening, relative to Eleazor Oſwald being bound over for good behaviour. In a few days we ſhall certainly lay before our readers a true ſtatement of the arbitrary and exceptionable proceedings which were taken againſt him. And then the chaſte and immaculate Andrew Brown, the editor of the Federal Gazette, with his patrons, will have an opportunity of conſidering what is really the public opinion in matters of ſo important and intereſting a nature.

Pittſburgh, November 8,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Harmar, to his friend in this town, dated October 24, 1788.

"Two runners are arrived here, which were diſpatched by Mr William Wilſon, to inform the commiſſioners, that he was within four days march of this place, with a party of Indians; and alſo, that captain Brant, with another party would undoubtedly be here in the courſe of 18 or 20 days, ſo that, at length, there appears to be ſome proſpect of a treaty."

We hear that the Methodiſts [now a numerous and growing ſect of chriſtians in America] have made a ſtrong teſtimony in their late meetings againſt the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, and that out of near 1000 perſons who are in union with them, there is not a ſingle man who carries on, or is concerned in the manufactories of liquid fire, commonly called diſtilleries.

In Scotland, ſays a correſpondent, the farmers knit as well as the women of their families; but they do this, while they are watching their ſheep or cattle, or while they are ſitting by their evening fire in winter. Why cannot our American farmers and their ſons adopt this frugal practice? Time is the moſt precious thing in the world. Its very fragments ſhould be ſaved.

On SUICIDE.

FRIEND.

RASH youth, forbear! O, lay that poinard by;
Nor boldly thus the wrath of Heaven defy!
Contend not with thy God, in impious ſtrife,
But calmly bear the allotted ills of life:
Nor from the ſtation treacherouſly withdraw,
Aſſign'd by Heaven's inviolable law.

SUICIDE.

"With grief, with pain, with poverty, oppreſt,
"No ray of hope to cheer the tortur'd breaſt;
"Or, with ill-fortune, ſay, a wretch has ſtrove;
"Neglect of friends, or pangs of ſlighted love;
"What law commands ſuch wretches to endure
"Thoſe deſp'rate evils, which admit no cure?

FRIEND.

The firſt primeval law, by Heaven impreſt,
At man's creation, on the human breaſt,
"The love of life"—which nothing can controul,
'Till loſs of reaſon ſtupifies the ſoul.
Self preſervation is God's firm decree;
Can "Self deſtruction" then from guilt be free?
The fear of death the ſtouteſt heart appals;
Then liſten to her voice—'tis nature calls.
Haſt thou no offſpring, no dear faithful wife,
By love, by intereſt, anxious for this life?
No aged father, or more tender mother,
No friend more dear than ſiſter or than brother?
If thou thyſelf canſt mock the poinard's ſmart,
Ah! plunge not thus the dagger in their heart.
But ſay, then, whence theſe miſeries ariſe,
Though man is ſo unwiſe, God is good and wiſe;
By whoſe kind plan—'tis evident mankind
Were for a life of happineſs deſigned.
Thy griefs then ſpring from luxury and vice;
Thy poverty, perhaps from cards or dice.
Does love, like Werter's, thy fond breaſt inſpire,
Let reaſon quench at once the adulterous fire,
Nor think t' intrude, amidſt the bleſt above,
A ſoul defil'd with ſin and guilty love.
As death to murther is by heaven decreed,]
Self murther ſurely is a fouler deed, |
And death eternal muſt that crime ſucceed]
For mercy's ſelf, though eager to relent,
Expects at leaſt our crimes we ſhould repent.
And what atonement can the wretch deviſe,
Who wilfully affronts his God—and dies?
Then yield not, coward like, to tranſient woe,
But, like a chriſtian hero, face thy foe!
Dare to be wretch'd—if you dar'ſt to ſin;
Leſt, when theſe pains thou'ſt ended, worſe begin.

Anecdote of a diſtinguiſhed Lord Chief Juſtice.

THIS celebrated judge, being on the middle circuit, a Mr. Shirley, of the county of Leiceſter, was brought before him, charged with having committed a rape on the body of one of his tenant's daughters. The judge was remarkable for poſſeſſing an uncommon ſhare of delicacy, and therefore on the day preceding that of the intended trial, ordered the crier of the court to give public notice, that it would come on the next morning at ſeven o'clock, thereby truſting that the female ſex would abſent themſelves on ſuch an occaſion. Inſtead of which, the ladies came pouring in numbers into the court, and filled the gallery by ſix o'clock. At length the judge having heard all that the witneſſes had to ſay in ſupport of the charge, deſired the priſoner would enter upon his defence. Mr Shirley, therefore, informed the court, that he was one evening walking over his grounds, he eſpied his proſecutrix carrying away a bundle of faggots from a pile that belonged to him, and obſerving ſhe was a handſome girl, he jocoſely told her if ever he caught her repeating the tranſaction, he would aſſuredly repay himſelf in a way moſt agreeable to his wiſhes. Buſineſs calling him the next day to town, he was abſent a fortnight, and on his return home, one of his ſervants deſired to know whether he had given permiſſion to a young woman to carry away faggots from ſuch a pile, for that ſhe had done it every evening ſince his departure. It immediately occurred to him that it muſt be the girl he had ſeen before, and about the ſame hour he repaired to the old ſpot, where he had not waited long before ſhe made her appearance. To be brief, he jocularly deſired the girl to make perſonal reſtitution which, without heſitation or reluctance ſhe complied with. Mr. Shirley, in ſhort, was honorably acquitted; but before he departed the court, the judge deſired to give him one piece of advice. If, ſays his lordſhip, you ſhould ever find a woman ſtealing your faggots again, do not threaten her with ſuch a puniſhment, for if you do, believe me, that the ladies in the gallery won't leave you a ſtake in your hedge.

THE ſubſcriber having removed from his old ferry on the Monongahela, to the ferry houſe known by the name of ROSS's Ferry, oppoſite the town of Pittſburgh, where he purpoſes ferrying man and horſe &c. and to keep a houſe of entertainment on the moſt reaſonable terms. Thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to their commands.

He alſo intends carrying on the Boat Building buſineſs, thoſe who with to be accommodated either with flat or keel bottom boats, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and at as moderate prices as any in the weſtern country, by the public's moſt humble ſervant.

ALEXANDER CRAIG.

November 3d, 1788.

STRAYED from the ſubſcribert at widow Myers's on Turtle creek, on the 23d of October laſt, a Bay MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years old, trots and paces, no brand a white ſpot on the near ſide below the ſaddle flap, about as large as a copper. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and brings her to me ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, or if delivered to Dunning M'Nair one dollar.

MATTHEW M'KINNEY,
living near the New-Store.

Nov. 4, 1788.

RANAWAY from my plantation at Berry's Ferry in Frederick county, Virginia, between the 1ſt and 15th of September laſt, four negroes, to wit. Toney, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, very artful, and ſpeaks ſlow, has a remarkable way of ſhifting his jaw teeth when ſpoke to or examined, and has a ſcar on his right breaſt below his collar bone four or five inches long; the fleſh conſiderably higher than the other part, occaſioned by a tree falling on him.

Bob, about the ſame height of Toney, round made and well proportioned, very black, with ſmall eyes, which generally appear red or yellowiſh, ſpeaks loud and bold, with much confidence, about 23 years of age.

Jeffrey, about the ſame height and age, but rather ſpare made, and not ſo ſtout, nor altogether ſo black as the others, has ankle bones very much in, and under his feet, with very narrow heels, which leaves a print on the ground very broad where the hollow of his foot ſhould be, alſo ſeveral warts or lumps on his nose, ſlow ſpeech, and deceitful look.

Pleaſant, a very low woman, wife to Toney, but well for large features, has loſt all, or the greater part of her fore teeth, walks briſk and lively and at times very complaiſant. She has lately gave ſuck, as ſhe left a young child behind about 8 or 9 months old. She is much the complexion of Jeffrey, and is about 25 years of age; ſhe took with her ſundry cloathes ſuch as country cloth habits, ſtriped in the warp; the others alſo took with them their negro cotton jackets and long breechs made of negro cotton, oſnabrigs ſhirts &c. ſuch as negroes generally wear in Virginia, but as they arrived at one a ferry, and Toney has had the management and charge of it for this year paſt, I do not in the leaſt doubt but he, as well as the reſt, has procured other clothes, as well as paſſes. Toney is a tolerable carpenter, and he and Bob ſaw well at the whip ſaw, and is a very handy fellow at any kind of work. I will give a reward of Five Pounds for each, if taken out of the ſtate, or one hundred miles from home, and Three Pounds if within the ſtate to any perſon that will deliver them or either of them to me in Fauquier county Virginia, within ſix miles of the ſaid ferry, beſides reaſonable charges.

JOHN EDMONDS.

N. B. I hereby forwarn all perſons from employing the ſaid ſlaves, as I am determined to proceed againſt them as the law directs.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken that large and commodious INN, opposite to John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General, in Market-street, near the corner of Seventh-street, Philadelphia, at the Sign of the

White Horse.

Where all gentlemen, travellers, and others who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment & kind treatment on the most reasonable terms, by the public's humble servant.

ROBERT ERWIN.

July 2d, 1788.

N. B. Persons having business in the land office, may be assisted in forwarding their business without any expence. Commands in that line will be executed on the shortest notice.

Philadelphia, Receiver General's Office,
September 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the resolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of August last, and their instructions received by the subscriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a PUBLIC SALE will commence on *Wednesday* the 19th day of November next, at the *Coffee House* in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS, within "the Reserved Tract opposite Pittsburgh," agreeably to a Plan of the same.

The Purchase money will be receivable in Gold or Silver, Bills of Credit of this State of the last Emission, or Certificates upon which Interest is by Law made payable at the state treasury, and all interest due thereon shall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after sale, or the premises to revert to the state, and the bidder to sustain any loss which may arise on a future sale.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The Sales to continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold, unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A Plan of said Lots may be seen at the Coffee House aforesaid, and also at the Printing Office in Pittsburgh. It is expected by the Land Officers that any applications or business sent them by the post, shall come post paid.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of SAMUEL M'KAY, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted and settled, by

STEPHEN BAYARD, Administrator.
Pittsburgh, October 3, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land situate on Streets run, in the county of Washington, containing 150 acres, about half a mile from Small's mill, and four from Pittsburgh. There are 40 acres cleared, and two good cabins on said land, bounded by lands of Robert Young, William M'Laughlin, John Wilson and others. Part payment will be taken in produce, and time will be given for part of the purchase money Apply to Jame Laughlin on the premises, or to the subscriber on Plumb creek.

EBENEZER MAGOFFIN
September 24, 1788.

LAST NOTICE,

TO all those who are indebted to the partnership of Messrs. A. & J. Tannehill, either by bond, note, or book account, that if they do not make immediate settlements and pay off the same to the subscriber, or make such other arrangements as may be atisfactory, may depend on being sued without respect to persons, by

A. TANNEHILL.
Pittsburgh, October 10, 1788.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, esquire, doctor of laws, chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery in and for the said state, the honorable William Augustus Atlee, esquire, and the honorabe George Bryan, esquire, justices of the said supreme court, have issued their precept to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery at the town of Greensburgh, for the county of Westmoreland, on Monday the seventeenth day of November next.

Notice is hereby given to all justices of the peace, the coroners and constables within the county of Westmoreland, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations, and other their remembrances to do those things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done, and all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the gaol of the said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Greensburgh the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the thirteenth year of American independence.

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

God save the Commonwealth!

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, are hereby desired to take notice, unless they do pay off the same, or make such arrangements as may be satisfactory, they will be sued without respect to persons, by

NATHL. BEDFORD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1788.

WHEREAS a certain John Kennedy, senior, of Rostrover township, Westmoreland county, did by an advertisement dated the 11th July, 1788, inserted in the Pittsburgh Gazette, forwarn all persons from trusting his wife Catharine Kennedy, and giving as his reasons for so doing, that we was striving to take away his character, and wasting his effects, &c. The subscriber, wishing to contradict a report which might operate much to her prejudice, takes this method to inform the public, that by a number of respectable persons she can prove, what the said John Kennedy has asserted, to be entirely false; and that the said John Kennedy, after living 37 years in peace and quietness with her, has abandoned her for the sake of a married woman he has taken up with.

her
Catharine † Kennedy,
mark.

October 14, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those that have applied for lots in the town lately laid out at the mouth of the Loyalhannon, that the lottery will be drawn at the house of Mr. John Cummins, in Greensburgh, on Thursday the 27th of November next, where proper persons will be appointed to conduct the lottery in whom the greatest confidence can be placed, that justice will be done to every adventurer. There are a few tickets yet for sale, which may be had by applying to William Perry any time before the lottery, and on the same terms that was previously made known in this Gazette, which is, that every adventurer has to pay twenty shillings specie when they receive the ticket, and seven shillings and six pence per annum, but if the purchaser pays forty shillings more on or before the expiration of one year from the lottery, that will entitle him to the lot free from quit rent for ever. From the beautiful situation of this place, with many other natural advantages, added to the benefits that will arise from the Franks-town road, which is now opening, affords the greatest prospect of its being a capital place for trade and rapid improvement. There is fifty acres of land adjoining the town that will be given for commons, free for ever, and also indisputable titles will be given by,

SAMUEL FINDLEY,]
WILLIAM PERRY,] Proprietors

October 22, 1788.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED this day from Fort Franklin, on French Creek, Joseph Haight and Solomon Phelps, soldiers in captain Heart's company 1st United States regiment. Haight is 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, light hair, fair complexion, wears his hair crap'd, has soar eyes, is very fond of speaking of himself as being an important person, high parentage, &c. has very good learning, and will without doubt forge a pass, is a native of New-York. Wore away, instead of his regimental coat, a light coloured broadcloth coat, short and plain.

Phelps is 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, a modest young lad, and a native of Massachusetts.

Whoever will apprehend and secure said deserters in any gaol, or deliver them at any post or garrison of the United States, shall receive the above reward for both, or Ten Dollars for either, and necessary charges paid.

E. FROTHINGHAM, Lieut. Com.

Fort Franklin, October 21, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are desired to come immediately, settle and pay off their respective balances, which will enable us to pay those to whom we are indebted, and as one of the subscribers intends going to Germany in four or five weeks, consequently the partnership will dissolve. Therefore they hope due attention will be paid to this, and they flatter themselves that all exertion will be made in compliance with this request, which will prevent the disagreeable trouble of bringing suits, which is not the desire of the public's most obedient humble servants.

FRIEDT & GRAFF.

Mount Pleasant township, Sept. 16, 1788.

Any person having business to transact or letters to send to that country, (Germany) reposing confidence in the subscriber, shall have their commands punctually complyed with, which may be done by leaving their orders with Jacob Bousman, near Fort Pitt; Hartman Horn, near Catfish; J. Downer, in Union Town, or the subscriber.

JOHN GRAFF.

P. S. The price for a letter is two shillings an six pence.

AS but little attention has been paid to the late advertisement of Braden and Wylie; this is to give the last notice to all those who are indebted to said partnership that, if they do not make settlements with George Wallace, Esq; and A. Tannehill, or either of them, on or before the 1st of November next, may depend on being sued without respect to persons, by

WILLIAM BRADEN

THOMAS WYLIE.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1788.

THE Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy are requested to meet at the house of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittsburgh, on the first Tuesday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT GALBRAITH, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, August 26th, 1788.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

R A G S,

By the Printer hereof.